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Misc

Church World Service  
1955

"I know that these presents are from Christians. The wife of our pastor has explained it to me, and because of them I will myself again also believe in God's love."

—from a letter from a 15-year-old boy of Heilbronn, Germany.  
(on file at CWS headquarters)

# THE CHURCH BUILDS THE GROUNDWORK OF PEACE



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THE  
GROUNDWORK OF PEACE

1946



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, Inc.  
37 East 36th Street  
New York 16, N. Y.

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## From Many — One

If there are bounds to Christian generosity no one has yet explored them. The appeal of human need is a most compelling call. So instant is the response that many there are who give of their substance lavishly and not always wisely.

Increasingly the purpose of Christians is to give wisely — constructively — so that the menace of continued need may be decreased by constructive improvement. During the period between the two world wars there emerged three streams of Christian philanthropy for the victims of war and aggression overseas. We refer not to denominational giving as such but to the response of church members to an interdenominational appeal for the relief of physical and spiritual hunger. First in point of time was the formation of the Bureau for Inter-church Aid which aimed to assist the churches of Europe impoverished by the first world war. For more than twenty years this inconspicuous but indefatigable organization translated the gifts of American Christians into a ministry of brotherly love to the workers in European churches.

Second in point of time was the formation in 1927 of China Famine Relief (later changed to Church Committee for China Relief) to offer a dependable channel for American Christians to assist the victims of the Yellow River floods, and of other physical destruction in China.



Randwijk, Holland:

"We were very proud of our beautiful church which dated from the 13th Century. In the winter of 1944-45, our church and vicarage were totally destroyed. So you can understand our gladness when we worshipped for the first time on the 26th of June 1946, in our new wooden church given by you."

Photograph shows the church after a wedding consecration.

In 1934 there was begun the third of these streams of Christian service in the formation of the American Committee for Christian Refugees. They were concerned from the first with those who fled the new religious persecution of fascism in Europe.

The pull of gravitation leads the streams of flowing water merging into ever larger rivers, eventually to the sea. Somewhat similarly the spiritual tug of world wide catastrophe has led Christians through greater unity of effort to reach and take their part in the alleviation of a sea of human suffering.

From the outbreak of fighting in China, through the period of spreading desolation of the domiciles and spirits of man in Europe down to the unhappy present the effort to spread a wave of recovery and hope across this world has grown. The psalmist wrote in symbolical language long ago: "There is a river the streams whereof make glad the city of God". It might well have been descriptively prophetic of the Christian relief work of our own day.

When in 1939 the churches began to ask how they could intelligently and most helpfully extend a Christian ministry of relief to those suffering from the devastating effects of war the Federal Council of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference joined to establish the Committee on Foreign Relief Appeals in the Churches which was charged with the evaluation of needs and the recommendation of those Christian agencies carrying on services to war victims which the churches might reasonably support. In the early years of this effort eight agencies were recognized in this way and recommended to the denominations each of which set up some fund-raising process by which its members could participate in binding up the wounds of war among its unfortunate victims. In addition to the three agencies already named the International Missionary Council was selected to keep the Orphaned Missions going. This was closely coordinated with the ministry of the Lutheran Churches of America in support of the orphaned Lutheran missions. Another major interest of American Christians was the work of the American Bible Society especially as it related to the provision of scriptures for Prisoners of War, and for portions of the world's population where printing of the scriptures, or sources of supply in normal times were cut off by the war. Correspondingly two other allied programs of assistance to war prisoners were channeled through the organized work of the World's Y.M.C.A. and the Ecumenical Chaplaincy Commission of the World Council of Churches. The outreach of ministry primarily for women and girls was focused through the Y.W.C.A. Likewise a special ministry to children upon whom the destruction of war fell with overwhelming force was channelled through the American Friends Service Committee. Somewhat later a ninth organization was added to this list of avenues of service. The World's Student Christian Federation which aims at the restoration of the Christian Student movements in all countries where war has silenced or dissipated their organization and their program for students.

During the war years as the representatives of the American Churches sat together under these auspices to meet these appeals, and in contemplation of the vast situation which the postwar period would present to the Churches they became increasingly convinced that such a scattered series of ministries could not finally worthily represent the Church. The next step then was to organize under the same original auspices the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction. Then in preparation for the mounting requests from many countries of Asia they expanded the Church Committee for China Relief into the Church Committee for Relief in Asia. Next, conscious of the newly evident vigor of the World Council of Churches (in process of formation), they called for the appointment of an American service arm to be known as the Commission for World Council Service. These two bodies became then the two main stems of the relief and reconstruction effort as directed overseas from America.

The final cessation of war faced the church forces with the need for even greater coordination of effort in order that equitable attention should be given to needs wherever found that presented a claim upon Christian love. Even three agencies were too many to provide full integrity of effort and planning. Therefore in the early spring of 1946 the Federal Council of Churches, the Foreign Missions Conference, the American Committee on the World Council of Churches jointly established Church World Service and invited the denominational relief bodies also to appoint representatives to its membership. In addition the United Council of Church Women were invited to appoint five representatives. Thus there came into being on May 1, 1946 the first fully unifying and coordinating instrument for overseas relief and reconstruction in the history of the non-Roman church in America. Seventeen denominations are party to this undertaking. While it does not in any sense pool the total giving of all of these churches it does provide a conference center around which decisions regarding the necessities of a world program can be considered and agreed to.

The undertaking which in reality began some twenty or so years ago has today blossomed into a flower of genuine cooperation among Christian forces in the face of the measureless need of mankind which certainly offers new hope for the consummate ministry of Christ to his Brethren of whatever race.

The manifold distresses of man resulting from war will be a long time in healing. But the church is determined to play its full part in extending the utmost service possible to those in need through Christian hands and Christian institutions. This determination and its unfolding in solidarity of effort will be revealed in the subsequent pages. Let those who read understandingly discover how God has touched His Church with a fresh consecration to the liberation of His children from the diseases of body and spirit which hinder their growth into the likeness of the Divine.

# What Is Church World Service, Inc.?

In Church World Service, Inc., the cooperating churches, through their delegated representatives, meet to plan and to arrange the execution of their program for the large part of the work of relief and reconstruction in Europe and Asia that they choose to do together.

As an organization, Church World Service, Inc., has been constituted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and the American Committee for the World Council of Churches. These are the three interdenominational councils of the Protestant churches in America that are concerned with relations with churches in other lands. Each of these councils appoints representatives on the governing body of Church World Service.

The following cooperating churches have appointed delegates to represent them in the same governing body:

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST  
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN  
CONGREGATIONAL-CHRISTIAN  
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST  
EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL  
EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN  
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED  
FRIENDS FIVE-YEAR MEETING  
NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL  
METHODIST CHURCH  
PRESBYTERIAN U.S.  
PRESBYTERIAN U.S.A.  
PRESBYTERIAN, UNITED  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

The United Council of Church Women is also represented and participates in special ways, and has been especially helpful in the contributed goods program.

The service in Europe is administered by the churches there, with the advice of the Reconstruction Department of the World Council of Churches. In Asia, the administration is entrusted to the churches and missions there with the advice of national, interdenominational committees in each country.

In America, the solicitation of funds for the program of Church World Service is by the churches themselves and their own organizations. The aim of the promotional work of Church World Service is to support and strengthen the appeal of the churches.

The solicitation of gifts in kind has been developed on an interdenominational basis except for the Lutheran program which has been separate but coordinated. The handling of such goods has been in nine Church World Service Warehouse Centers and many collection depots which altogether have mobilized an uncounted number of volunteer workers in local churches in councils of churches and in councils of church women.

So in every respect the whole program of Church World Service is centered in the churches. It is not a separate, nor a super-church body. The program is of the churches, by the churches in America, and for the churches in other lands. Through Church World Service, the churches unite to administer their own work. By cooperating in this way, the American churches are accomplishing much more, in more countries, more effectively and more economically than they could by separate administration of the same resources. By working through and with the churches abroad, those churches are strengthened, and lasting benefits are realized.



This woman from Frankfurt, Germany, was trying on a dress given her by Hilfswerk, the German Protestant relief agency. Wrapped in the dress was a pocketbook and in the pocketbook the calendar of a church in Pennsylvania, signed with the names of the women who packed the box.

## **Complex Services in Europe**

The story of church relief and reconstruction in the various countries of Europe is one of heroic struggle against tremendous odds and with resources far from adequate to meet even the most pressing needs. The churches in America began their full-scale program of cooperative help under the general guidance of the Department of Reconstruction and Inter-church Aid of the World Council of Churches in January 1945 through the Commission for World Council Service. The absorption of this agency in the new CWS meant no change or diminution in the character or scope of the help rendered. The program continued on an increasing scale under the various categories of emergency material aid, rehabilitation of pastors, re-equipment of church schools and other institutions, restoration of evangelism, youth programs, and Christian social service, provision of temporary church halls and the beginning of church repairs and rebuilding. Obviously any one of these areas could absorb the total funds available. The problem facing the widely representative international staff in Geneva and the interdenominational reconstruction committee in each country has been to allocate help as wisely as possible in the light of the varying conditions and available resources in different lands.

As a church group our obligation has been to render a spiritual ministry, using all material gifts as witness to an underlying Christian faith and fellowship. All Europe needs spiritual rebirth. The churches have a unique responsibility as well as an epoch-making opportunity to insure a sense of true values and a personal conviction and dedication in the life that is emerging from the chaos of the war years.

### **IN GENERAL THROUGH GENEVA**

**Contributed Goods: 64,838 lbs.**

**Value: \$4,500. Other help: \$1,836,000.**

As the major operating base, Geneva has received very large sums of money and quantities of supplies which are then re-allocated to the various countries by the secretarial staff after consultation with the local committees. For example, the bulk of the money appropriated for the rehabilitation of pastors is expended by the Geneva office to obtain clothing, furniture, transportation and other necessities.

Most of the wooden church barracks were procured in Switzerland and sent to the various countries. The purchase of some 25 light cars for use of pastors, several trucks for relief distribution, 250 bicycles, a number of typewriters, 1,000 beds and mattresses for theological and other students, large quantities of relief foods, and many other items appear on the records thus far under the Geneva heading, but these supplies have all been allocated to other countries. A considerable sum has been set aside for

hospitalization, of ill or exhausted pastors, to fit them for their work again.

The Ecumenical Loan Fund will be administered by Geneva in collaboration with national committees to help churches as they face their rebuilding program. Much of the service rendered to refugees and displaced persons is planned and financed through the Geneva office.

## **AMERICAN STAFF**

The above paragraphs do not mean that CWS has no direct touch with the actual administration of its program, however, as our American Churches are strongly represented on the Reconstruction Staff. Working staff members under Dr. J. Hutchison Cockburn, the General Secretary, or in close collaboration as "ambassadors" are: Edwin Bell (Baptist), Paul Bock (Evangelical and Reformed), Benjamin Bush (Presbyterian), Bishop Garber (Methodist), Stewart Herman (Lutheran), Robert Hopkins (Disciple), Bishop Larned (Protestant Episcopal), Sylvester Michelfelder (Lutheran), Robert Root (Congregational Christian), Carl Schneider (Evangelical and Reformed), Werner Wickstrom (Methodist), together with others who become available for shorter terms or for special assignments. These representatives keep us all closely tied in with the total program.

The following series of thumbnail reviews of separate countries will at least hint at the general activities for which CWS is providing the major portion of support.

## **AUSTRIA**

**Contributed Goods: 309,920 lbs.**

**Value: \$131,267. Other help: \$76,500.**

As soon as shipping facilities were opened in September, we began sending in clothing and other supplies, consigned to the Interchurch Committee in Vienna. Church barracks, literature and direct financial aid to pastors were also made available. Several feeding projects are now in operation.

## **BELGIUM**

**Contributed Goods: 49,442 lbs.**

**Value: \$45,953. Other help: \$79,100.**

The Protestant constituency in Belgium is very small but assistance was given to several institutions, to the ministers, and to the evangelistic and social service program of SILO.

## **BULGARIA**

Bulgaria is not yet open for our service but we are hoping for early permissions and the development of a national interchurch reconstruction group.

## **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Contributed Goods: 132,206 lbs.**

**Value: \$84,250. Other help: \$100,000.**

The churches of Czechoslovakia have been active in their own restoration and reconstruction plans and we have been able to help along many lines, notably the rehabilitation of church institutions and the reviving and strengthening of the Christian youth movements.

## **DENMARK**

Denmark suffered least of any of the countries involved in the war, and early indicated her wish to be counted among the giving rather than the receiving countries. Large quantities of relief goods for other countries have been purchased by CWS and WCC in Denmark and Sweden.

## **FINLAND**

**Contributed Goods: 417,334 lbs.**

**Value: \$148,564. Other Help: \$83,300.**

Finland was very hard hit by the two wars that devastated her territory. The need is still very acute there, for warm clothes and food, as well as funds to equip pastors and to restore the churches and their institutions and activities.

## **FRANCE**

**Contributed Goods: 356,931 lbs.**

**Value: \$228,273. Other Help: \$536,500.**

The major project of CWS in France is CIMADE, with its three fold program of service (1) to non-French refugees, (2) to displaced and destitute French families, and (3) a general ministry of evangelism and Christian social service in devastated areas. The four young people who have represented American churches through CWS on the CIMADE staff have rendered conspicuous service. There has also been considerable aid to pastors and to several centers such as Bievres and Russian Church Youth Camps.

## **GERMANY**

**Contributed Goods: 2,550,963 lbs.**

**Value: \$849,258. Other Help: \$591,400.**

In addition to the relief goods we are now sending in to the three western zones of Germany, CWS has had a large share in such general projects as the provision of temporary churches, the supplying of pulp and cellulose for printing, CARE packages for special groups such as non-Aryan Christians, and the sending of insulin and other medical and hospital supplies.

## GREECE

**Contributed Goods: 1,222,605 lbs.**

**Value \$608,034. Other Help: \$160,200.**

Help has been sent toward the beginnings of church repairs as well as general relief goods and special supplies for the clergy. Special efforts have been made to serve the Evangelical minorities along with the Orthodox majority. Of particular interest is a group of 21 Orthodox clerical students brought to this country for training in our Seminaries.

## HOLLAND

**Contributed Goods: 989,313 lbs.**

**Value \$354,906. Other Help: \$159,100.**

This little country has won the admiration of the whole world for the way in which she set about the task of recovery. Her courage and diligence have brought her far along the road and CWS has had great satisfaction in being able to assist. Noteworthy have been the provision of 9 wooden churches, a special gift to the training institute Kerk en Wereld, and gifts toward the fund being raised for the families of the martyred Protestant pastors.



Bales of diapers collected by the church women of America, arrive at the Masaryk Institute for mothers and nurslings in Czechoslovakia.

## **HUNGARY**

**Contributed Goods: 857,102 lbs.**

**Value: \$202,888. Other Help: \$399,600.**

Desperate indeed is the plight of Hungary. Through the Interchurch Committee with headquarters at Budapest relief goods have been distributed, and many church institutions and activities have been helped. Ministers and their families caught in the fantastic currency inflation have been given special assistance.

## **ITALY**

**Contributed Goods: 1,297,142 lbs.**

**Value: \$596,571. Other Help: \$152,800.**

A general program of relief helpfulness has been carried on under the direction of the Italian interchurch committee. Assistance was given the Evangelical Hospital at Genoa for vital repairs, and a substantial grant for general church repairs.

## **LUXEMBOURG**

**Contributed Goods: 106,776 lbs.**

**Value: \$19,647. Other Help: \$22,100.**

Luxembourg has not been overlooked, but the prorating of our help means but a small allocation to the tiny Protestant community in this little nation.

## **NORWAY**

**Contributed Goods: 39,934 lbs.**

**Value: \$38,689. Other Help: \$11,400.**

This valiant nation, like Holland, has made a heroic recovery and is well past the crisis of postwar suffering. The need is not so much for physical relief goods as for help in rebuilding, and restoring church activities. Here as in all lands everything we can do to bolster morale and strengthen the Christian foundations of life will be far reaching.

## **POLAND**

**Contributed Goods: 1,241,393 lbs.**

**Value: \$361,254. Other Help: \$225,600.**

According to all reports Poland is one of the most devastated and needy areas on earth. Our help is being made available to meet acute physical needs and also for church institutions and activities. For here as elsewhere our church groups must look primarily to us for assistance in securing the spiritual foundations of life.

## ROUMANIA

**Contributed Goods: 24,599 lbs.**

**Value: \$18,517. Other Help: \$2,200.**

Only one shipment of relief goods has been made as yet to Roumania, but we are hoping that satisfactory plans may soon be developed for the same sort of cooperative help as is being given to other lands.

## YUGOSLAVIA

**Contributed Goods: None**

**Value: None. Other Help \$16,200.**

Here, also, there are still insurmountable difficulties in the way of including Yugoslavia in our program, but we are hoping to re-establish church contacts for a significant ministry.



American churches have insisted on sending clothing "in the same condition as you would give to a friend." The gratitude with which such gifts are received overseas is exemplified by this housewife's letter: "With cordial thankfulness we received your gift as a welcome relief of our distress. Moreover it strengthened our conviction that in spite of all that separates people, an invisible tie keeps them united. You can be convinced that we feel this tie between you and us as a solid one. It is our sincere hope it may contribute to protecting humanity against the atrocities of war."

## **Far Flung Program in Asia**

During the first four months of 1946 the Church Committee for Relief in Asia was still responsible for the program in east Asia in nine countries. The work in China was well established and was re-entering the liberated areas; the first emergency program in India was drawing to a close; the work was beginning in Burma, Siam, the Philippines, Malaya and Korea; plans were under way for starting service in Japan and Indonesia. Since the formation of CWS, the service in all nine countries has developed and grown. It has been limited by our resources and factors such as the availability of needed commodities, shipping strikes, etc. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are alive today because of the aid received from the American churches, and many thousands more in these war-torn countries have been, or are on the way to becoming, completely rehabilitated. Not the least of our service has been the aid given to and through the young churches in these countries of Asia. After weary years of war, these churches are also in the process of revival. CWS has been able to place in the hands of missionaries and national Christian leaders the means of aiding their needy brethren of all faiths. Thus Christianity in Asia registers its concern for the needy, and demonstrates the indivisibility and universality of the Body of Christ.

### **BURMA**

**Contributed Goods: 14,775 lbs.**

**Value: \$7,185. Other Help: \$48,500.**

Letters of appreciation have come from a surprising number of areas in Burma where CWS supplies have ministered to the relief of the needy. Dr. Gordon Seagrave reported that our medical supplies have saved hundreds of lives in the inland districts where he has labored so long and efficiently. Shipments have included White Cross supplies, used clothing, mosquito nets, books including hymn books, cloth to make clothing, needles and thread and considerable quantities of drugs and vitamin tablets. The rural health project supplied hundreds of Burmese pastors and evangelists with medicine kits. These church workers rendered effective service even in remote areas where undernourishment and disease were rampant.

Miss Marian Shivers (Baptist) supervises CWS services. The war's destruction and the degree of impoverishment and suffering are far greater in Burma than generally realized.

### **CHINA**

**Contributed Goods: 807,348 lbs.**

**Value: \$626,955. Other Help: \$1,591,900.**

During 1946 CWS gave aid in one form or another to no less than 2,460,000 people in China. Rehabilitation has included loans, rural co-

operatives, construction of dikes, dams, etc. Direct relief has been administered in civil war and flood areas. Many of these projects are largely supported by governmental or other private agencies. The CWS contribution has been largely in the initiative and in the management. For example, under our direction, a twenty kilometer dike was built—5,000 workmen and their families were fed for months on UNRRA flour. The completed dike makes possible the growing of two crops of rice per year, instead of one, over an area of 60,000 acres. Aid to mission hospitals has continued with grants for distribution of medical supplies and emergency repairs to buildings and equipment. We continue to share in the support of about 30,000 orphans. Because of increasing inflation, we have continued grants-in-aid to Chinese pastors and church workers, to faculties of primary schools and to staff and students of theological colleges. Clothing was distributed to 900,000.

A large part of our program has been the distribution of our supplies—vitamin tablets, clothing, bedding and food, as well as some from other sources, such as United Service to China, UNRRA and American Red Cross.

The CWS agency in China is the American Advisory Committee, including nine missionaries, eleven Chinese laymen and lay women, and one American business man and one American in the Chinese government. The Director is R. T. Henry (Methodist), Acting Director is William H. Mitchell (United Church of Canada). Field supervisors include V. J. R. Mills and Claire Scratch of the Pentacostal Assemblies of Canada, William Simpson of the Church of England in Canada and Ernest M. Wampler, Church of the Brethren. Lawrence Burkholder, Mennonite Central Committee, has handled the shipments of supplies in China.

Cooperation between CWS and United Service to China has continued cordial.



Gifts from Christians in America have meant much to mission workers in the Orient. One reports on the receipt of Christmas boxes—"A bit late but mightily appreciated." Another worker writes: "The other Sunday after finishing the children's service, I heard Christmas songs coming from the Drum Tower Church. I discovered that they were singing as they delivered their Christmas boxes which were well and carefully distributed and were very much appreciated."

## INDIA

**Contributed Goods: 22,612 lbs.**

**Value: \$10,606. Other Help: \$143,400.**

At the beginning of 1946 CCRA was tapering off its post famine relief program, which had centered largely in Bengal. However, by May, when CWS came into existence, India was facing the prospect of another, and a more wide-spread famine. CWS immediately reopened the program of relief through the churches. This time aid was given chiefly through the shipment of supplies, mostly multi-vitamin tablets and milk powder, which have been distributed in "deficit" areas on a non-sectarian basis by church groups. During this phase of our program the CWS Director in India has been L. A. Blickenstaff, on loan from the Church of the Brethren, who has served under the National Christian Council Famine Relief Committee.

Energetic and effective measures by the government of India averted a real famine, but nutrition has been at such a low level as to cause great suffering among the people. CWS through the NCC relief committee has supplemented the official, but inadequate, rations for thousands of people, particularly for children and convalescents. Generally good crops have greatly improved the food situation, although rations continue at the low level of twelve ounces daily. The CWS emergency program is tentatively drawing to a close, but there is a possibility of more severe food shortages in the third quarter of 1947.

## INDONESIA

**Contributed Goods: 212 lbs.**

**Value: \$202. Other Help: \$13,600.**

Requests from Christian groups in war impoverished areas of Indonesia are of wide variety. CWS has shipped paper for Christian literature, tools and nails to repair or rebuild churches, used clothing and new cloth as well as needles and thread. Bicycles will soon be sent to enable pastors to visit their many rural parishes more regularly.

## MALAYA and SARAWAK

**Contributed goods: None.**

**Value: None. Other Help: \$2,200.**

The relief program in both Malaya and Sarawak has been long delayed. One CWS shipment of supplies has gone to Malaya and more are requested. Now that American missionaries have returned to Sarawak they report urgent need of food and clothing. "Women in the interior are resorting to tree bark for skirts." Cloth and other supplies have been purchased and will soon be on their way.

## **JAPAN**

**Contributed Goods: 330,109 lbs.**

**Value: \$62,146. Other Help: \$315,900.**

Dr. G. Ernest Bott, (United Church of Canada), returned to Japan early in 1946 as Director for CWS. It has required many months to work out an arrangement for shipments of relief supplies to this former enemy country. The first CWS shipment of 233 tons arrived at its destination near the end of the year. A second large shipment has now arrived. A third shipment includes twenty new Quonset huts made especially for CWS. They are to be set up in devastated areas including Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Both as relief and worship centers these huts will prove most useful.

From U. S. Navy surpluses in Japan CWS was able to purchase \$145,000 worth of food for Japanese pastors, missionaries and mission institutions. The Military Government in Japan has turned over to CWS a large building which is being used for warehousing and other purposes.

CWS shipments also include used clothing and bedding, canned and dehydrated food, powdered milk for infants and children, vitamins, shoes, soap and other essential commodities. After the first shipment arrived Mr. Y. Kawai, Minister of Welfare, wrote:

"Allow us to extend to you our profound thanks and gratitude, for your generosity in relief supplies to the needy persons in Japan. This manifestation of good will on the part of the American People towards Japan comes as a bright ray of hope to us in these dark days. It comes as a beneficent rain on lives parched spiritually and materially, and will strengthen them in their longing for rebirth."

## **KOREA**

**Contributed Goods: 81,498 lbs.**

**Value: \$78,310. Other Help: \$77,800.**

Owing to American Military restrictions in Korea CWS thus far has sent only one shipment of relief supplies. Dr. Paul D. Choy, President of Severance Union Medical College at Seoul, expressed appreciation for the drugs, instruments and other supplies which his institution has received from this CWS shipment. Every effort is being made to have government restrictions lifted. Rev. Bliss W. Billings (Methodist) and Dr. A. G. Fletcher (Presbyterian) are CWS representatives in Korea.

Suffering is especially acute among the refugees in South Korea who have fled from the Russian occupied zone in the north. The need is equally grave among the thousands of repatriates from Japan, China and other countries. Through its organization in China, CWS has been able to send aid to pastors and several hundred destitute Korean Christians who are stranded in Manchuria.

## PHILIPPINES

**Contributed Goods: 110,661 lbs.**

**Value: \$91,670. Other Help: \$44,000.**

Shipments in 1946 consisted largely of used clothing, bedding, food and books. Purchases of Army supplies included jeeps, drugs, foods, army clothing, blankets, tents and cooking utensils.

Mr. Bell, our director, is returning to his work at Silliman University, and Mr. W. H. Fonger, our first director when hostilities stopped, will be our director again. The American Bible Society is granting the services of Mr. Fonger on a part time and temporary basis. Dr. Ernest E. Tuck who recently returned to the Philippines is loaned on a similar basis by the Methodist Board.

As more missionaries return to the Philippines and inter-island transportation improves CWS will be called upon to plan an even more extensive program of rehabilitation and Christian helpfulness.

## SIAM

**Contributed Goods: 41,315 lbs.**

**Value: \$42,232. Other Help: \$72,000.**

The effectiveness of the CWS medical relief program in Siam has exceeded our highest hopes. On the very first available steamer two representatives sailed with tons of medical and other relief supplies. The invaluable services of Rev. P. A. Eakin as Director and E. C. Cort as Medical Director were made available by the Presbyterian Board. In reporting upon this CWS program the American Legation in Bangkok wrote as follows to the Secretary of State at Washington:

“More than 300,000 persons have been treated for malaria, dysentery and other tropical diseases. This campaign against disease has been concentrated particularly in the rice producing areas where combined missionary and Governmental clinical teams have distributed medicines and treated patients. A total of fifteen hospitals have been the recipients of surgical instruments, supplies and medicines. Before distribution of these medicines the price of atabrine was U.S. \$1.00 per tablet and the price is now down to U.S. \$.01.”

“Assistance of this nature constitutes one of the best mediums to effect a further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.”

CWS is continuing this effective program.

## Displaced Persons and Refugees

Church World Service has a deep concern for those 800,000 men, women, and children still alive in the American Zone in Germany, to whom has been given the technical name "Displaced Persons." Church World Service has studied this situation and the possible emigration of some of these men, women, and children to the United States. At best, of course, this could solve only a small part of the total problem of refugees and displaced persons throughout the world. President Truman's Directive of December 1946 concerning the immigration of a part of them to this country still lacks implementation.

To take our part in this situation CWS has set up a department of Displaced Persons and has intensified its help on other phases of the problem also. It has undergirded the immediate work of strengthening and helping the Displaced Persons where they are and within their present situations, which was undertaken by the World Council of Churches through the Ecumenical Refugee Commission. Church World Service is helping with both funds and personnel to provide within the camps a spiritual ministry which includes religious services, personal counselling, and the organization of study and fellowship groups. The ministers among the Displaced Persons are being equipped and encouraged to assume spiritual leadership and promote this re-establishment of church life as the best



Medicines and hospital supplies are literally "worth more than their weight in gold" in many areas of the world today. Here they are distributed at a clinic of the Rural Church Cambangay, Ubay, Bohol.

possible way to preserve and rebuild morale. Church World Service has also begun conversations with the Inter-Governmental Refugee Commission and with the groups responsible for the formation of the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations, looking toward possible helpfulness on resettlement projects in other countries through the churches in those countries.

There can be only five ways of helping these men, women, and children who have lost everything they possessed:

- 1) Repatriation.
- 2) Emigration to the United States.
- 3) Emigration to other countries.
- 4) Settlement where they are.
- 5) Meanwhile rendering all possible assistance toward the improvement of conditions where and as they are.

Church World Service is working on all these possibilities.

Displaced persons are the remnants of the families who were sent to Germany as forced labor, who have been in the Concentration Camps, who have suffered persecutions in the countries from which they have fled. Since the war ended many of these persons have suffered as much, if not more, than during the war. Some of them are actually living in the same Concentration Camps with barely enough food for existence, insufficient clothing, and terror of an unknown future hanging over their heads.

Some hundreds of thousands have been repatriated. Many of them would have liked to go home and whenever homes were available in their own countries that seemed to be the best solution. But many could not, for valid reasons, return. Therefore, there is still this "hard core" of 800,000 despairing persons in the Displaced Persons Camps in the American Zone in Germany.

Church World Service was prepared to bring over fifty persons a month with a guarantee of \$500 for each person under a corporate affidavit, in accordance with President Truman's Directive. Present quotas are exhausted and most of the persons whom we would like to have brought to the United States will need to wait two, three, or even ten years for quota numbers. Only new emergency legislation by the new Congress will remedy this quota situation. It is hoped that Congress will pass legislation permitting the entrance here of whatever it considers to be the fair share for the United States. There is a measure of agreement among relief agencies that the United States should receive 100,000 a year for three or four years. Also, it is anticipated that other nations would follow such action by the United States.

So, until it is known whether new legislation is to be passed, the CWS Department of Displaced Persons remains a small one, consisting of three

staff members here, and two in Germany. This will take care of the trickle of persons who can come through under existing legislation. But if we are to bring over larger numbers, the department must be quickly enlarged. More staff must be sent to Germany, preparations for temporary care in or near New York City will be needed, and long-range resettlement plans must be made with the help of the churches throughout the country.

In the meantime the department is laying ground work. Many persons are being interviewed for possible future work. Relationship with the Roman Catholic and Jewish groups giving similar service is being strengthened. Participation in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service is taking place, particularly in regard to future relationships with the International Refugee Organization. All possible effort is being made to spread information widely among individuals and groups wishing to help in this field. Many individual cases referred by the churches are being carried. The contribution of nationality groups is being studied. Requests for information are being answered.

Every day that passes while we wait to see what can be done is another day of despair for each displaced person. They wait while the United States is making up its mind what to do. They wait while the Inter-Governmental Committee struggles with other nations over their admission to other countries. They wait while the United Nations are trying to form the International Refugee Organization. They wait and suffer while they wait.



Hungry Polish children, sign up for oatmeal and chocolate, bought and shipped in bulk from American church gifts. .

A Protestant pastor wrote: "I have to feed six mouths and look upon it as a miracle that our constant hunger has not so far seriously impaired our health. I know that this is due to a large extent to the help which is given to us again and again in this spirit of Christian brotherhood."

## **Literature and Scholarships Are Part of Our Service**

1. A representative committee of experts in this country was asked to choose 100 titles of the best religious books published during the war years. These have been made into 200 libraries to be sent to Asia and Europe. By the end of the year 163 such libraries were dispatched. The balance were awaiting shipping arrangements. There have been requests for additional sets of such books which will be sent as soon as possible.

2. The gathering and sending of periodicals, both current and to cover the war years, are going forward. 155 subscriptions to the magazines *CHRISTENDOM*, *CHRISTIAN CENTURY*, *JOURNAL OF RELIGION*, *RELIGION IN LIFE*, and *THEOLOGY TODAY* were sent to individuals and seminaries in Europe. This meant 10,138 copies of new periodicals were dispatched. In addition, 22 files of religious periodicals from 1939 through 1946 were sent to complete the files of institutions. In response to requests, back numbers of these magazines are being received in our warehouses, and sent forward as quickly as they can be sorted and packed.

3. To meet a series of requests for miscellaneous books, 1145 new books were purchased and dispatched. Likewise 3 boxes of contributed miscellaneous books and 2 boxes of contributed miscellaneous periodicals were sent abroad, and 13 yearly subscriptions to other religious periodicals.

4. After numerous delays due to printing difficulties, the Japanese Hymnals were reprinted, bound, and a portion of them shipped by the end of the year. The first printing was for 50,000 copies. Future printings to meet the total need of a half million copies will depend upon the support of the denominations in this project.

5. Toward the close of the year the committee began the selection of books for the "Basic Libraries" of pastors whose books were lost due to war action. They are meant to be the everyday practical tools of an active pastor. A large number of requests have come for such libraries from Europe and Asia.

6. In collaboration with the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty, the Literature Committee is engaged in promoting on as large a scale as possible the translation, publication, and distribution of Bates' *RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—AN INQUIRY*. A translation of this volume into German is under way in this country, and is nearly completed. A translation into French is under way in France, and is nearly half completed. The volume in English has gone in each of our 200 libraries. Translation in Japanese is completed, and work is under way in Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian translations.

## Theological Scholarships

A good deal of progress has been made in the matter of aiding in the rehabilitation of European church life through assistance in the training of new leaders. The theological seminaries throughout the United States have been very helpful in their response to the purpose and program of Church World Service.

Many of them had independent arrangements for receiving theological students from Europe and helping them with generous scholarships. Others are cooperating fully with this program and a total of fifteen students are now enrolled in American seminaries under arrangements made in whole or in part by CWS, working in cooperation with the World Council offices in Geneva. These students are from Finland, Holland, and Greece. The Advisory Committee of theological Scholarships is in correspondence with Geneva as well as with the seminaries in this country regarding additional students for next year, when it is anticipated that the numbers will be substantially increased.

Preliminary consideration has also been given to the inclusion of theological students from Asia in this general plan, and consultations are being had with the various mission boards as to ways in which this whole matter of theological training may be met.



German POW theological students made good use of theological libraries contributed by American churches. At Montpelier, France 230 POW's are studying for the ministry. Bonn University has announced recognition of credits earned in this seminary "behind barbed wire". Letters of thanks from these men show how this study fills an imperative need. One wrote "We are awed when we realize that there is a universal church in the world thinking of us and praying for us".

## How Christians Shared Their Possessions

It was in the late summer of 1944 that UNRRA, faced with coming winter and no adequate organization for collecting the clothing necessary to keep men, women and children alive turned suddenly to the religious bodies of America and asked for help. In a few short weeks, laboring under severe handicaps, between fifteen and twenty million pounds of clothing were turned over to the great international relief agency. With more time for organization UNRRA then set about a gigantic appeal for 100,000,000 pounds for the next spring to care for the tempest-tossed populations emerging from the battlefields of the world. This was followed a year later by an appeal for 150,000,000 lbs. These appeals to the heart of America were all successful because that heart has been largely touched with Christian generosity. The churches played an important if not statistically identifiable part in providing those supplies.

In the spring of 1945, the church forces set up a temporary committee to prepare and ship overseas Christmas packages for those who had been so long beleaguered behind battle fronts. This first effort at a united program of contributed supplies enabled us to ship overseas more than 140,000 such packages carefully prepared by individuals and local Sunday school classes and other church groups. There were the hazards of shipping in the immediate period after V-E and V-J days. There were other difficulties that had to be worked out so that it was toward spring in 1946 before the last of those packages were delivered. But the acknowledgment from the recipients was one of moving astonishment and appreciation at the Christian thoughtfulness thus displayed.

Meanwhile in the late spring of 1945 the visit to this country of Pastor and Madame Marc Boegner of the French Protestant Federation disclosed the fact that the parsonages and manses of Europe had suffered through five years of war in not being able to replace bed linens, towels and bedding. Most of their supply had worn out. Quantities had been unselfishly given to hospitals to care for the sick. Often the pastor's wife was embarrassed through her inability to care for the travelers who inevitably came for shelter to the pastor's home. This need led the United Council of Church Women to embark on a project to supply a pastor's kit for every parsonage in free Europe. It was estimated that 2000 were needed. By fall, 3700 such kits had been sent to our centers for shipment to Europe. Mrs. Culver leaving for Europe in September, carried with her the first of these kits as an evidence of the heart-warming concern and interest of the American churches.

Presently she cabled back from Czechoslovakia of the desperate plight in which she found new born babies being wrapped in newspapers because diapers and clothing were unavailable. The Americans once again rose to

the call and within the space of months, when these things could hardly be bought anywhere in America, practically a million diapers were taken from closets and home storage shelves and given to the people of Europe to help ease the sufferings of winter and the shortages for which no supplies could be bought.

In the spring of 1946 the United Council again persisted in forging bonds of friendship with the distressed of other lands by undertaking to sew and prepare kits for the babies now grown to a year old and their elder brothers and sisters up to four years. Their goal for these kits was a cool half a million. That goal has not yet been reached but they are still hard at work in making these invaluable garments for youngsters, many of whom will never again have parents to watch over them.

In September 1945, the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction offered its organization to begin the collection and shipment of contributions in kind of a more general nature. Good used clothing, shoes, blankets and comforts were the prime needs. There was no experience on which to be sure how large a program could be financed. Certain it was that calls from Europe and later from Asia began to indicate a field in which such sharing of possessions would do much to bring convincing evidence that the church around the world was one body. Emphasis from the first was on the quality of supplies sent in—"such as would be worthy a gift to one's friend."

So we are not surprised to be able to report that 95% of all such gifts received have required a minimum of processing and cleaning. They have been packed in bales and boxes and have been shipped to 28 different countries where appreciative and conscientious interdenominational church committees have parcelled them out to those in need. One recent woman visitor to this country from Holland quite proudly reported that one of her two dresses came from these gifts sent to Holland—the other was a Red Cross uniform.

As the program grew so must the facilities for handling these gifts be expanded. At its organization in May, Church World Service acquired from Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, eight material aid centers throughout the country, each operating a warehouse for collecting, packing and shipping contributed relief supplies. All but the two



warehouses run by the Brethren Service Committee were developed in the first few months of 1946. A ninth center entirely supported financially by the Southern Baptists was opened in October in response to requests from the people in the South.

The business management task has been increased beyond what it might have been because of the effort to serve the local sponsoring groups with centers suitable to their circumstances as well as consistent with the unified program. Substantial economies in operation are continuing to be made as the pioneering phase of expansion settles into established channels. The magnitude of the job can be judged from the fact that the contributed supplies represented 88% of the 12,500,000 lbs. of material shipped during the year and 53% of total shipments were sorted and packed at the centers.

In addition to the nine warehouse centers there are a considerable number of receiving centers where goods are gathered and shipped to the packing centers; and an almost infinite number of collection places. In some communities many a church keeps a bin or basket or room where these things are gathered; in some communities school houses, in others fire houses, and an occasional city hall. To try to number the volunteers who have devoted hours and days of consecrated and painstaking service in preparing gifts in kind for those in misery and worn in spirit would be impossible. It must easily run into the scores of thousands. In this program of sharing what we have in earthly possessions the church people of America have found a glad opportunity to praise God, and to help lift the hearts of despairing souls in far corners of the world with the message and practical exhibition of Christian love.

In a time when many of these clothes and goods could still not be bought in the stores of this or any other country, Americans have in 1946 given freely and shipped overseas in their combined church program 11,069,068 lbs. of clothing, food, medical supplies and books, valued at \$4,811,677 by the most conservative standards. 48 complete carloads of food have been shipped containing split peas, relief cereal, flour and canned food. The clothing and bedding together total more than 4 million lbs.

There has been no high pressure campaign to secure these things. We have offered the channel and, with little promotion, people have turned their hearts and hands toward the demonstration of practical Christianity. While the desperate edge of bitter need in many countries has been blunted, the fact remains that the need is so vast and processes of restoration of industry so slow that no early return to plenty is to be expected. The conclusion is obvious. In something that so touches the heart and uplifts the spirit we can scarcely imagine American Christians lessening their response. To give these things to the Churches of Europe and Asia enables them to render in their own communities the kind of service which is the hallmark of Christian redemption.

**Pounds of Contributed Commodities Which Passed Through the Centers**  
**January 1 - December 31, 1946 inclusive**

**DENOMINATIONS**

BAPTIST, NORTH .....	** 284,091
BAPTIST, SOUTH .....	181,920
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN .....	884,611
CHURCH OF GOD .....	14,796
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN .....	202,146
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST .....	137,195
EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN .....	96,599
EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED .....	262,292
FRIENDS .....	2,707
LUTHERAN (incl. Lutheran World Relief) .....	* 120,582
METHODIST CHURCH .....	557,519
MORAVIAN CHURCH .....	791
PRESBYTERIAN, U.S.A. .....	388,047
PRESBYTERIAN, U.S. .....	118,465
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL .....	188,885
REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA .....	79,440
SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST .....	432
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN .....	10,649
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH .....	5,278
INTERDENOMINATIONAL GROUPS .....	354,547
UNITED COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN.....	66,528
Miscellaneous .....	2,341,889
 TOTAL .....	 6,299,232 lbs.

\* Includes materials received from L.W.R. at New York and San Francisco Centers—19,598 pounds.

\*\* Includes materials received from Baptist White Cross at New York Center—29,331 pounds. Included under "Miscellaneous" are undoubtedly contributions from denominations listed, but not indicated on materials received. Many supplies contributed in bulk were shipped directly without passing through our centers.



# Did We Hit the Mark?

## What the churches, acting collectively, aimed to do in providing funds:

In January 1946 CCORR, evaluating the total needs, recommended a total cash program for the churches in 1946 through the combined channels of official bodies: Commission on World Council Service, Church Committee for Relief in Asia, and the Auxiliary Agencies	\$ 7,327,000
Since this operated for only four months we should take one-third and add to the program below adopted by CWS.....	2,442,333
On May 1, 1946, when the three official bodies were merged in CHURCH WORLD SERVICE the total cash budget adopted for the remaining 8 months of 1946 plus adjusted figures for the Auxiliary Agencies was .....	8,085,546
Our total cash program of the combined agencies for the year 1946 could properly be stated as .....	\$10,527,879

## What the churches, acting collectively, succeeded in doing:

Actual operations, January 1 to April 30, 1946	
Commission on World Council Service.....	\$ 927,166
Church Committee for Relief in Asia.....	798,793
Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction .....	106,669
	1,832,628
Actual operations, May 1 to December 31, 1946	
Balances becoming part of CWS operation.....	1,688,754
Cash contributions from all sources.....	4,455,179
	6,143,933
Additional receipts by Auxiliary Agencies from church sources .....	1,126,203
Total cash operations .....	\$ 9,102,774

## In addition

Through the contributed goods program there was added to the above and shipped overseas many varieties of clothing, shoes, bedding, food and other commodities totaling 11,069,028 lbs. conservatively valued at .....	4,611,877
The grand total of cash and commodities given by the cooperating churches through their united channels in 1946.....	\$13.714,651

## How We Told the Story to America

The basic method of raising funds for overseas relief and reconstruction has from the first been denominational. The part of the coordinating agency has been to try to supply such general promotional material as the denominations could use or adapt for their purposes. Posters, leaflets, stories, news releases, informational bulletins, articles, have each and all played their part. Pictures have been in far greater demand than we could supply. Just to list the number of pieces of literature printed and distributed by the office would in no sense measure the extent of our publicity or promotional services. Hours and days are spent in consulting and advising with denominational officers about their problems and making suggestions for meeting them. Stereotyped material is not most widely useful. It requires constant adaptation to specific needs.

The staff have been continually on the alert to secure fresh information and stories from Europe and Asia. This is a difficult and time-consuming process. Robert Root, supplied to the World Council staff in Geneva by the Congregational Christian Committee, for publicity has been supplemented in the fall of 1946 by Paul Bock, provided by the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Both of these men have aided immeasurably in sending the information needed by the denominations.

This last year we have given much attention to radio. Over 4,000 local broadcasts were given with information about the united and coordinated program of the churches in relief. Several national religious broadcasters gave time to our appeal on their regular broadcasts. One national hook-up provided time for a Thanksgiving dramatic sketch. The Thanksgiving appeal enabled us to present over 300 local stations our transcribed dramatic program, "I shall not want." The State Department beamed broadcasts of our work to both Asia and Europe. In the late fall plans were made to secure the preparation of a second series of transcribed dramatic radio sketches under the direction of Everett Parker whose first series last year won such great praise. This series will be ready for distribution early in 1947. Last year nearly 400 stations carried the whole series of six programs.



Japanese babies need milk, too: Says Y. Kawai, Minister of Welfare of Japan in response to such a shipment. "This manifestation of good will on the part of the American people towards Japan comes as a bright ray of hope to us in these dark days. It comes as a rain on lives parched spiritually and materially, and will strengthen them in their longing for re-birth.

"Kindly accept this expression of our hearty thanks for the interest of your associates, and the generosity of your people."

Visual materials are in great demand also. Several of the denominations have prepared movies. Use is being made of some of these by other denominations. CWS prepared a film strip which was so eagerly in demand that over 800 copies are now in constant circulation. Another strip is now being prepared. A movie prepared by Mr. Robert Jordan of the Protestant Episcopal church is ready for use by any who wish it.

For the first time in our history a combined appeal at Thanksgiving time was made under the auspices of CWS. Seven denominations were able to join in recommending this to their churches. Use was made of the promotional people attached to our warehouse centers and they helped tremendously in securing local attention to the needs. The maximum expense of this appeal on the CWS budget was not quite \$10,000 whereas income from the appeal received at CWS offices alone so far totals nearly \$30,000. All our publicity urged people to give to their own denominational funds and to send to CWS only when it was an interdenominational offering. There is no indication available as to the extent to which denominational income was increased because of this appeal.

In studying this situation CWS agreed to authorize two united appeals in 1947 and one of these is being prepared for the Lenten period. In this case, however, each denomination will do such promotion as it feels possible. The CWS promotion is aimed only at interdenominational groups, and the providing of special materials for denominational use.

In the promotion of the gifts-in-kind program we have consistently urged each center to use its ingenuity in developing means and materials for local distribution. It has been exciting to see the talent thus displayed and to realize what an immense amount of interest and ability has been directed to advance the undertaking in which we are all engaged. From headquarters, we have supplied some basic ideas, have indicated the policies that should govern, and then have expected the best. Invariably that best has been surprisingly good.

Anyone engaged in promotion knows that there are a "million" things that might be done, had we time, staff and money. The demand from Press Associations, national magazines and other publications for exclusive stories is far beyond our ability to meet. We find ourselves always pressing or wanting to press into new avenues of telling the story, but forced to observe necessary limitations. To develop such united materials of promotion is a new experience in American church life. Hence, as we experiment in this field of relief and reconstruction, we hope we are the forerunner of larger undertakings on behalf of Christianity than have yet been launched. To help our church people to realize the essential unity of this great effort is of deep concern to all of us. Their participation through their own denominations in a soundly conceived and world-wide relief program is filled with promise for the future.

## Eyes Forward

"Thou shalt build up the old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

Isaiah 58:12

As we try to look ahead, we see a world of misery and desperate need. People are hungry and cold, and they need clothes and shoes. The displaced peoples, without a home, unwilling to go back to lands from which persecution and fear drove them out and prevented from going anywhere else to make a new home for themselves, still number over 700,000. Relief through intergovernmental organization is coming to an end, and it is not yet clear what governments separately may do. As mass relief by governments decreases, the demand for aid from voluntary, private agencies will increase to supplement whatever public relief may still be available. For the old and the sick, for women and children, for the homeless, and for those in countries where scarcity still continues, the churches of America must continue to give relief.

Even greater than the physical distress is the need for moral and religious uplift. For all the war years, people in many countries have been living in an illegal world in which the distinction between right and wrong have disappeared in the struggle to save their own lives and to win the war. After religious scruples are gone, habit and custom are binding no longer. Young people have grown up in these years with no other example on the part of their elders than to do as one pleases and what is right in their own eyes. If the world is to be saved from moral ruin, the churches must be strong, effective and aggressive in all their work. But the churches too have been weakened in every war-torn land. Their leadership is reduced, their churches and parish houses are in ruins, their books and periodicals have ceased publication, their schools need teachers and textbooks. In many of these churches, there is a revived evangelistic purpose and a new social responsibility, but they need help desperately.

We no longer distinguish between material and spiritual aid. The materials given for physical relief are distributed through the churches. So they are enabled to serve their communities and to express in deeds what they preach in words. The church is strengthened by its active service as well as by the aid given in direct support of its institutional needs.

As we look ahead, we now see that the world's need for relief is greater and will continue longer than the American churches realized a year or two ago. The post-war funds that have been or are still being raised will not be enough. New and supplementary appeals for larger funds are

urgently necessary, if the churches in this land of plenty are to share with the needy in other lands.

Our experience has demonstrated the great value of correlation and cooperation. The continuing and greater need demands that this united planning be enlarged and made more effective. We must not only correlate what the churches separately have planned to do. We must look farther ahead and together determine what the total task requires of us all, and then with that comprehensive plan in mind, we ought to agree around the conference table what share each church will undertake. Such planning would make possible concerted appeals and other efforts, if we are willing to think ahead for two or three years. This does not mean that all administration will be unified. The churches themselves will decide what can be done best through a unified organization and what can be better done through direct and separate administration rightly correlated. It means this—and this would be a great advance—that all that is done, whether administered jointly or separately, is part of a complete, integrated program.

Looking ahead, this can be done if we are ready to plan years in advance. The need and hence the opportunity is without parallel in historic times. The part which the churches will take in healing the ills of humanity can only be limited by our vision and consecration to achieve. Certainly God's power or care for His children is immeasurable. Our response on His behalf affords the widest scope for future effort.



The children of Pastor Henri Braemer of St. Etienne, France, put on the sweaters which had been packed in church Christmas packages from America to pose for this picture. The food contained in the packages had long since been consumed, but the children were still treasuring the pencils, combs, and toys. Also treasured were the box labels with names of donors, with whom the family has since corresponded.

# CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, Inc.

## Condensed Statement of Income, Disbursements, and Balances, for the Eight Months Ended December 31st, 1946.

### I. INCOME

	Designated	Undesignated	Total
A. Balances:			
1. Commission for World Council Service.....	\$ 740,705.25	\$ 571,485.10	\$1,312,190.35
2. Church Committee for Relief in Asia.....	264,164.90	.....	264,164.90
3. Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction .....	112,399.10	.....	112,399.10
4. Total .....	1,117,269.25	571,485.10	1,688,754.35
B. Cash Contributions:			
1. From Denominations .....	2,351,877.60	976,052.19	3,327,929.79
2. From Local Churches .....	92,319.76	85,564.52	177,884.28
3. From Cooperating Organizations .....	321,392.20	16,452.73	337,844.93
4. From Individuals .....	44,419.19	37,017.94	81,437.13
5. Total .....	2,810,008.75	1,115,087.38	3,925,096.13
6. From United Service to China.....	401,345.09	.....	401,345.09
7. From Church Christmas Package Fund.....	4,957.39	.....	4,957.39
8. From Warehouses .....	123,485.85	.....	123,485.85
9. From Miscellaneous Income.....	294.28	.....	294.28
10. Total .....	3,340,091.36	1,115,087.38	4,455,178.74
C. Total Cash Contributions and Balances.....	4,457,360.61	1,686,572.48	6,143,933.09
D. Funds Received for Transmission.....	.....	.....	290,196.31
E. Total Cash Contributions .....	.....	.....	6,434,129.40
F. Commodity Contributions .....	.....	.....	2,304,932.00
G. Total Cash and Commodity Income.....	.....	.....	8,739,061.40

### II. DISBURSEMENTS

	Disbursed Cash	Disbursed Commodities	Total Disbursed
A. European Service .....	\$2,733,934.44	\$1,890,533.00	\$4,624,467.44
B. Asiatic Service .....	1,540,687.28	414,399.00	1,955,086.28
C. Total European and Asiatic Services.....	4,274,621.72	2,304,932.00	6,579,553.72
D. Displaced Persons Service .....	106,668.19	.....	106,668.19
E. Auxiliary Agencies .....	108,230.91	.....	108,230.91
F. Other Organizations (Designated) .....	17,317.41	.....	17,317.41
G. Total Service Program .....	4,506,838.23	2,304,932.00	6,811,770.23
H. General Administration .....	139,129.12	.....	139,129.12
I. Total Operating Expense .....	4,645,967.35	2,304,932.00	6,950,899.35
J. Miscellaneous Reserves, Deferred Charges, Accounts Receivable, and Warehouse Revolving Funds .....	458,599.60	.....	458,599.60
K. Total Disbursements .....	5,104,566.95	2,304,932.00	7,409,498.95
L. Balance in Bank—Operating Account (Item I-G minus Item II-K) .....	1,329,562.45	.....	1,329,562.45
M. Add Reserve for Accounts Payable.....	473,981.37	.....	473,981.37
N. Total Bank Balance December 31, 1946.....	1,803,543.82	.....	1,803,543.82
O. Analysis of Balance:			
1. Accounts Payable less Accounts Receivable...	.....	.....	787,402.93
2. Designated Funds .....	.....	.....	613,142.55
3. Unencumbered Balance .....	.....	.....	402,998.34
4. Total .....	.....	.....	\$1,803,543.82

NOTE: The above statement subject to Auditor's corrections.

# CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, Inc.

## Denominational Contributions Received During the Eight Months Ended December 31, 1946

	Designated	Undesignated	Total
1. American Advent Mission .....	888.43	.....	888.43
2. Baptists National .....	7,920.11	.....	7,920.11
3. Baptists Northern .....	121,523.00	1,150.00	122,673.00
4. Baptists Southern .....	1,960.00	275,320.00	277,280.00
5. Church of Brethren .....	17,256.89	10,500.00	27,756.89
6. Congregational-Christian .....	184,414.56	89,567.00	273,981.56
7. American Board of Commissioners—for Foreign Missions Congregational .....	25.00	166.67	191.67
8. Cumberland Presbyterian .....	2,179.90	730.65	2,910.55
9. Disciples .....	89,539.65	300.00	89,839.65
10. Evangelical Congregational .....	300.00	528.65	828.65
11. Evangelical Missionary Covenant .....	14,906.92	.....	14,906.92
12. Evangelical and Reformed .....	279,132.74	71,725.00	350,857.74
13. Friends .....	1,054.68	.....	1,054.68
14. Lutheran:			
a. United .....	7,840.00	.....	7,840.00
b. World Commission .....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
c. National Council .....	16,004.00	100,000.00	116,004.00
15. Methodist .....	135,034.20	200,098.70	335,132.90
16. Moravian .....	2,054.09	.....	2,054.09
17. Presbyterian U.S. ....	186,991.00	5,240.00	192,231.00
18. Presbyterian U.S.A. ....	630,606.26	17,413.25	648,019.51
19. Protestant Episcopal .....	516,939.98	40,151.00	557,090.98
20. Missionary Society of the Church of England.....	1,960.00	.....	1,960.00
21. Reformed in America .....	74,840.15	45,207.10	120,047.25
22. Reformed Presbyterian .....	.....	1,834.59	1,834.59
23. Seventh Day Adventists .....	7,920.00	.....	7,920.00
24. Seventh Day Baptists .....	728.83	1,228.41	1,957.24
25. United Brethren .....	3,696.39	71,503.61	75,200.00
26. United Presbyterian .....	20,890.56	43,387.56	64,278.12
27. Universalist .....	1,350.26	.....	1,350.26
28. National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations .....	1,960.00	.....	1,960.00
29. Women's Missionary Society of the United Church in Canada .....	1,960.00	.....	1,960.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,351,877.60</b>	<b>976,052.19</b>	<b>3,327,929.79</b>

# CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, Inc.

Statement showing balances January 1st, 1946, income received and disbursements made, during the four months ended April 30th, 1946, by the three organizations merged with Church World Service, Inc.; also the balances transferred as at May 1st, 1946.

	Commission for World Council Service	Church Committee for Relief in Asia	Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction
A. Balances January 1, 1946.....	\$ 470,828.54	\$ 272,041.63	\$ 91,006.13
B. Contributions and other income .....	1,768,527.94	803,449.89	209,390.90
C. Total Balances and Income .....	2,239,356.48	1,075,491.52	300,397.03
D. Total Disbursements .....	927,166.13	811,326.62	187,997.93
E. Balances Transferred to Church World Service, Inc., as at May 1st, 1946.....	1,312,190.35	264,164.90	112,399.10







# *A World-Wide Ministry* **OF MERCY AND NEW HOPE**

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The rebuilding of life and hope in Europe and Asia and Africa calls not alone for material gifts of food and clothes and for the physical reconstruction of church institutions. It awaits as well such resurgence of the life of the spirit as will cause the churches to bring to bear upon the problems and issues of our time the penetrating insights of the Christian gospel. To help bring this to pass is to share in Christian reconstruction.

To a bruised and beaten world the Church must show Christ's mercy and His love. We cannot be the means of shortening His arm when the cure of human ills awaits the healing of His touch. Every branch of the Christian church must call its members to faith and sacrifice. We must lay open our inmost hearts to the accents of Christ's words — "As you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it to me."

From the Action of the Federal Council of  
Churches Special Meeting, March 7, 1946.